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Selected Miscellany.

Democratic State Convention-Opin-ions of the Press.

THE CONVENTION .- We devote a large portion ings of the Democratic State Convention, held at Indianapolis on Wednesday last. More than or
2. Every candidate stood by the Democratic dinary amount of interest was felt in the Conven- organization in 1860, and voted for Douglas. tion by the Democratic masses, as was attested This is sufficient refutation of the wholesale by the full attendance at the primary meetings held in the various counties throughout the State, and the very full delegation present at Indianapolis. The influence of the Convention having a Convention, and disregarded the protests cannot fail to be great upon the country at large of one-half of the Democratic papers of the the conservative portion of the people, both of others nominated.

and are outspoken and fearless in assuming the positions which the public good demands. They fasten on the sectional party of the North its due against the fanatical Abolition element which is share of responsibility for the present evils which afflict the country. In tracing back the cause of rebellion to the continued agitation of the slavery

The resolutions repudiate Abolitionism and question by Northern demagogues, and of the gi-gantic and formidable shape which it has as-sumed, to the persistent refusal of a Republican Congress to assent to any terms of compromise and conservative man feels at the noble stand when besought so to do by the Union men of the which President Lincoln has taken in sustaining South, the resolutions do no more than record the Anti-abolition policy of McClellan, Halleck, what has already become history. And it is sherman and other conservative Generals. This rightly held that the lesson furnished by the folly was an omission which we have heard many of of the past should not be forgotten, but that, as the best Democrats regret. the only feasible mode of re establishing a genuine Union, we should strive to aid by the persual of a conciliatory course in building up a Union Democratic party, and the preservation of conparty in the South, which may overmaster the servative principles, if it does not secure success disunionists by a counter revolution. Support is in October for its ticket.

The speech of John G. spects passable; but taken

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION .- We occupy | conservative men of Indiana. a large portion of our space this week in the pub one of the largest and most enthusiaftic assem | manded respect. of Indiana for the maintenance of its organiza- they are misrepresented by those who ought to tion and the ascendency of its time-honored prin- know better. ciples in the administration of the Government.

There was some little difference of opinion relative to the nomination of candidates, some favoring a postponement until July; but when the large majority signified their degree the convention of the Indiana State Journal, but were withdrawn when it was suggested by the

crisis in our national affairs it would require the combined and most strenuous and untiring efforts of all loyal and conservative men to re-unite the Democrats—died in June, 1845, yet the Democrats— States now dissevered, discordant, and belligerent | cratic State Convention in January, 1846, did not -and who felt that the Democracy had a patri- deem it within its province to pass eulogistic res otic duty of self-sacrificing devotion to perform olutions upon him, and hence in the resolutions of in the suppression of the present wicked rebellion, the vindication of the national honor, the restoration of the Union in all its parts, and the maintenance of the supremacy of the Constituattentive perusal of the platform adopted to con- las as a stateman and patriot, and the resolut

was peculiarly fortunate, and the triumphant suc- orable positions in the State and Nation, and cess of the ticket may be noted down as a fore | hence their friends looked upon the introduced gone conclusion. We have a ticket universally of the resolution as designed to place him preacknowledged to be nnexceptionable in every eminently above them.

point of view, and the strongest that could have We think the crocodile regrets expressed by

THE INDIANA RESOLUTIONS -We hope that our readers have carefully studied the resolutions lished in Sunday's edition of this paper. They have the ring of true metal, and express the sentiments by which the party and every individual composing it, will live or die, as the necessities the Convention was one of the largest as well as of the country may require. As they breathe the Convention was one of the largest as well as one of the most enthusiastic and harmonious that are opposed to treason under all its forms, Northern or Southern, Secession or Abolition. They do not hesitate to call things by their right names and to hold the extremists of both sections up to the scorn and execration which their incessant ed from the long continued, unwise, and fanatical agitation in the North, of the question of domesagustion in the North, of the question of domestic slavery." No one can gainsay this, and, while we are fighting the Secessionists and while we are fighting the Secessionists upon the battle field, we owe it, as a sacred duty to the country, to reiterate this accusation of the Indiana Democracy against Northern sectionalism.

It is necessary to pull the sheep's clothing from the back of the wolves—to wage war first, last, and can assure our readers that they are gentlemen every way worthy of support. They were selected as the best men for the places. And we believe they will fill them with ability and distinguished honor.—Sullivan Democrat.

the people.

These resolutions assert another fact which is formed their work well, is by directing the atten-

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL, not submit to an Abolition revolution any more han they will to a Secession one. This is an earnest and an honest resolution, and will never be surrendered for any cause or under any cir-cumstances. It will be adopted, as well as the body of the Indiana platform, by every Demo-cratic convention in the country, and will be sus tained at the polls and everywhere else. The sooner that the extremists in Congress under-stand this the better for them and for the country. A party which casts over a million votes, and which is daily winning the confidence of all might have been preserved without war if the race of "blood-letters" had not refused conciliation and destroyed all hope of peace. They will sustain the war because it is an actual fact, and because they are so loval themselves that they will not excuse an illegal attempt to gain redress, even for border States, and the same submission to the Constitution by the Federal leaders, as they exact by force of arms from the rebels. They, therefore, demand, as the Indiana resolutions do liberty of the person, of the press, and of speech They recognize the necessity of the suspens of the habeas corpus in States where the judicial Wdekly Szerriszt, will be charged the full Daily rates, with one-half the Weekly rates added.

Announcing deaths with funeral notice attached, \$1; Indiana, Michigan, and New York, where judges, jurors, the whole people in fact, are irrevocably faithful to the Government, there is no necessity Marriage Notices 50 cents.

Notices of Festivals, Picnics and Excursions, gotten up by individuals or associations, or by churches, at the regof law, and without assigning any cause, or giv-ing to the party interested any opportunity for defense." They demand the enforcement of the Tearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Announcing candidates for offices of every description to be charged at the rate of \$1 50 for each name in the Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be, in all cases, paid in advance.

Legal advertisement inserted at the expense of the attorneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceed.

We have demand the emforcement of the Constitution, where it can be enforced. They only excuse extraordinary measures, when they are the result of absolute necessity. In this they are right. Not a man in Michigan doubts that torneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceed. Warren, could not have been arrested by regular warrants, imprisoned in this judicial district, tried before the patriotic Judge Wilkins, and a jury of cur people, with perfect certainty that they would duly be convicted or acquitted, according to the

law and testimony.

This voice from Indiana will be re-echoed throughout the loyal States. Its utterances will be gospel of constitutional liberty, the watchwords of patriotism alike against Southern and Northern treason. The Democracy will fulfill ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM. Ind'plis. | the bond. They demand that Abolitionism shall

be compelled to do so .- Detroit Free Press. THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION held at Indianapolis last week, Wednesday and Thursday, was well attended-every county but five being

The result of the Convention affords cause of congratulation in many respects. 1. Every candidate is qualified for the office

for which he is nominated. This we have not

—the more especially so, since by the positions it assumed it faithfully and fearlessly represented were permitted to remain in private life, and

4. There was the manifestation of a genera The resolutions adopted are clearly expressed, feeling that the mission of the Democratic party

The Convention was, as a whole, a success and will at least maintain the organization of the

The speech of John G. Davis was in some re spects passable; but taken as a whole, in matter and involving the destruction of the Constitu- and manner, it was ill-timed and not calculated to promote the objects of the Democratic and

The speech of Mr. Hendricks was an able arlication of the proceedings of this body, which gument in favor of Democratic principles—was session at Indianapolis on Wednesday and drawn from a review of the results flowing from Thursday of last week. The Convention was a defeat of the Democratic party-and com-

blages of the kind that ever convened at the The telegraph and some of the Republican pa-State Capital, and a gratifying unanimity of sen timent and harmony of action prevailed among senting the convention and will soon become the delegates upon all matters pertaining to the ashamed of themselves. The convention is denational exigencies, as well as upon the proper nounced as a tory convention, but we publish the course to be pursued by the gallant Democracy resolutions and our readers can see how grossly

large majority signified their desires, the minority readily acquiesced.

That the Convention was composed of men who understood and appreciated the intrinsic importance of the occasion which had assembled them together—who saw that in the unfortunate They will err. It is not necessary for Democrat-

tion in all its sacred provisions-it needs but an tion had the utmost confidence in Senator Dougvince even the most skeptical. They were actu- would undoubtedly have passed unanimously had ated by a fervent desire for the weal of the country, and to the attainment of that laudable end ernor Wright. We esteem Governor Wright highly, but it soust not be forgotten that many In the selection of candidates, the Convention prominent Democrats in the State aspire to hon-

been nominated. We but reiterate the opinion Republican editors over the resolutions come with of all with whom we have conversed when we as- ill-grace from men who have for years filled their sert that better or more popular selections could not have been made—Jackson Union.

The Lynna Property We hope that past year. We hope, however, that such editors, our readers have carefully studied the resolutions of the Indiana Democratic State Convention published in Sunday's actions of this parser. They

parent strife between the aspirants or their friends—the chief interest was about the platform; all felt that good men would be nominated. We publish the resolutions in full, and ask our readperfidy deserves. In homage to the truth of his tory, they assert that the war "has mainly resulting ment. We are confident nothing will be founded from the long continued, unwise, and fanatical in them of an objectionable nature. They cer-

mast-head, and can assure our readers that they

and forever against all who, on either side of Mason and Dixon's line, have plundged the country into bloodshed, and jeopardized the freedom of the people.

THE PLATFORM—THE TICKET.—The best evidences we can produce in support of the proposition that the delegates who composed the Democratic State Convention of the 8th inst., per-These resolutions assert another fact which is as eternal as the earth we live on, "that we (the Democracy) will sustain with all our energies a war for the maintenance of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union under the Constitution; but we are opposed to a war for the emancipation of the negroes or the subjugation of the Southern States." The language used here is mild, but it means that the Democratic party deem the schemes of the Abolitionists as revolutionary as those of the secessionists, and that they will some their work well, is by directing the attention of the people, not only to the platform of principles which they adopted as the sentiments of the Indiana Democracy, but also to the ticket placed in nomination on that occasion. We can give both our hearty and willing support. The beginning to the end; but it presents the issues before the people with a clearness not often equalled by documents of that character. More than this—it takes hold of those issues with a bold-

did mind that its authors were actuated by the satisfactory to it: highest motives of patriotism in presenting it to "The central clique who called the Conven-

that they express the sentiments, not only of the last sentence of his speech were these words: Democracy of Indiana, but of the whole North, and that in the main they will be cordially endorsed by a majority of Northern men at the polls the coming year.—Milwaukee (Wisconsin)

THE STH OF JANUARY DEMOCRATIC STATE CON-VENTION.—The Democratic State Convention which assembled in Indianapolis on the 8th inst., was largely attended. Every county in the State, from all Democrats who heard it.

From a personal acquaintance, of several years, with all the gentiemen (except one) nominated on the 8th of January, for State officers, we can endorse the ticket as an excellent one, and wor- damnable conspiracy, and under no circumstances cordially concur with the Sentinel, that the tick- Republic. With the restoration of the Demo-

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION .- The Denominate candidates for State officers, who will be elected on the first Tuesday of October next, and to deliberate upon our national difficulty now threatening to undermine our grand structure of free Government. The Convention, we are reliastic body of American freemen that ever conwas a general expression of the sentiments of the different delegates on the momentous crisis overshadowing the political hemisphere. Their only aim was to devise the best method to preserve the Union in its original purity and grandeur, and not to advance their own political aggrandizement at the expense of the nation. All the counties in the State except five were fully rep resented, and the Convention was, in fine a decided success. The resolutions breathe the right sentiment, and boldly condemn the corrupt machinations of the Administration, the wicked porations during the last six months: designs of emancipating and arming the slaves to fight the battles of the North as proclaimed by the fanatical Abolition party, and the continuance of the war for a longer period than is necessary to re establish the supremacy of the laws over the people now in rebellion. Every citizen of Whitley county, without regard to party, ought to carefully peruse the resolutions adopted and the mas-terly and logical speech of Mr. Hendricks on as suming the responsibility of the Presidency of the Convention. The ticket nominated is a good one, and eminently deserving of the support of all conservative men in the State.-Whitley

County News. THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION .- We surrender a good portion of our space this week to the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention. It will be seen that the proceedings were unusually harmonious, and that the Convention did its work in a manner creditable to itself, and accept able, we doubt not, to the Democracy of Indiana. The attendance was unusually large, showing that the people still maintain an undiminished confidence in the Democratic party, and that an application of its broad national principles is essential to the settlement of existing troubles and the harmony of the nation.

We were of those who questioned the expedi ency of an early convention, fearing that our cherished organization would be placed in a po-sition derogatory to its well-earned fame; but the result has dissipated our fears, and proved the truth of the fundamental principle of Democ-racy that the people are always right, however much the politicians may err. The resolutions adopted by the convention will meet the hearty approbation of every citizen of Indiana whose judgment is not warped by sectional bias, and whose heart is sufficiently broad and patriotic to comprehend our whole country and the means necessary to restore it to its former peace and glory. The candidates put in nomination are also unexceptionable. With a platform so national and patriotic and a ticket of admitted strength and moral worth, the Democratic party can bid defiance to their mongrel opposers an easily achieve an old fashioned victory.

The speech of Mr. Hendricks, will be found complete in our columns, and we bespeak for it a careful perusal. It combines the fervor of eloquence with unanswerable logic of truth, and cannot fail to carry conviction to every reflecting mind. Read it and hand it to your neighbor .-

Greencastle Press. THE CONVENTION-THE TICKET .- We this week lay before our readers a synopsis of the proceed-ings of the Democratic Union State Convention, held at Indianapolis on the 8th inst., and hoist mend it to the Democracy of Shelby county as erects even a more odious oligarchy. The \$25,-

nanced the fell heresy of sectionalism, or for a smaller than they would be under a tariff that in moment entertained the absurd theory that one vites foreign manufactures. section was better than or superior to the other.

If the people of Indiana wish gentlemanly, com-

will be the result. Every county in the State but five was repre- with our breadstuffs. The exchange of comsented in the Convention, the delegates being modities would be reciprocal, and the American composed of the ablest and most reliable men in farmer would have at least a demand for his the State, many of them substantial farmers and active business men who had never before taken an active part in politics, but they felt the hour talists in the Eastern States, has closed the door had come when every man should put forth his might to sustain his country in its dark and trying hour, when its authority was defied and its very existence threatened by traitors on the one side, and its energies paralized, and its life blood being exhausted by imbedies and plunderers in the guise of friends at home. The deliberations

ness and clearness that must convince every can. The Ledger further says, which ought to be

highest motives of patriotism in presenting it to the people. Every sound Union man can give the platform, as a whole, a hearty indorsement, without any qualms of conscience.

Of the ticket we cannot speak in terms of too high praise. We are satisfied with it in every respect. It is composed of men of marked ability and high-toned personal honor. They are all well known to the people of Indianh, which renders it unnecessary that we should speak of them individually at this time, but we will do so hereafter. When the ticket was announced by the Convention, it was acknowledged by the candid

Convention, it was acknowledged by the candid men of all parties to be composed of as good material as could be found in the State. No better encomium could be passed upon the ticket than this. With pride we call upon the people of Indiana to rally to the support of our ticket, knowing full well that their suffrages cannot be given in favor of better men. Support the ticket placed before the people on the 8th of January, and you will give your votes in favor of the Constitution, the Union, and the laws.—Lawrenceburgh Register.

"And Col. Durham, whose regiment is al-Voice of the Democracy.—We publish to-day the principal resolutions adopted by the Indiana Democracy at Indianapolis on the 5th inst. There were five hundred delegates present, and these resolutions received nearly the unanimous endorsement of the entire Convention. We are satisfied that uttered a word in the Convention. In the

that it had to be done by the good old Democratic party." Which is the true sentiments of ninetenths of all the people now in the loyal States.

The Crawfordsville Review says: In this week's issue we hoist the names of the except three or four was fully represented. We Democratic nominees, selected by the Conventions but never one tion held at Indianapolis on the 8th. We presume in which better harmony or greater feeling prevailed. Democrats came up from all portions of the State determined to forget any former differences that had existed, and to act solely with reference to the best interests of the country in the present crisis. Much of the space of our paper to day is occupied with the proceedings of the Convention, and we invite an attention and careful perusal of them by our readers. The speech of Hon. T. A Hendricks, who presided over the deliberations of the Convention, was able and eloquent, and received the highest commendations from all Democrats who heard it. civil war, but in the great cardinal principles of

et nominated is in every way unexceptionable. cratic party to power we are sanguine that the nation will yet survive the tempest that is upon her and again restore the Union of the States mocracy of Indiana assembled at our State Cap. The influence of the conservative element of the ital on the memorable 8th of January, 1862, to country is making itself felt upon the present country is making itself felt upon the present Administration. Cameron, the advocate of arming the negroes, has been dismissed from the President's Cabinet, and Mr. Stanton, Attorney-General under Mr. Buchanan's regime, called to fill the position of the Secretary of War. By this ably informed, was the largest and most enthusi- act President Lincoln shows to the country that he has at last awakened to the danger of Abolitionism, and that he is now convinced of the vened together in Indianapolis-the utmost har-mony pervading its deliberations, though there truth of Democratic principles being the only remedy for the salvation of the country.

Who Profits by the War!

In the New York Herald of a recent date is given a table exhibiting the dividends declared by the manufacturing corporations of New England, during 1861. The table is as follows: The following statement of semi-annual divi dends on manufacturing stocks, payable in January, shows the prosperity of the principal cor-

1		Dividends.		Am't.
	Manufacturing Co's. Capital.	1861	Jan. 1862	Jan. 1862
1	Appleton \$600,000) 4	6	36,000
1	Bates 800,000) 5	6	18,000
	Chicopee 420,000	0 0	6	25,200
1	Cocheco 2 000 shr'	s 0	\$25	50,000
1	Douglas Ax 300,000		3	8,000
	Dwight Mills 1,700,000	0 2	4	68,000
	Franklin 600,000) 3	4	24,000
	Great Falls 1,500,000	_	4	60,000
1	Hill (Lewiston, Me.) 400,000		5	20,000
	Hamilton Cotton 1,200,000		6	72,000
	Jackson 600,000) 3	5	30,000
	Lanc'r Mills,par 450 2,000 sh'rs	\$13	612	24,000
	Lowell Bleachery 200,000) 5	5	10,000
	Manch'ter P'nt W'ks 1,800,000		4	72,000
	Middlesex 500,000		5	25,000
	Nashua	0 3	5	50,000
i	Naumkeag 700,000		4	28,000
1	Newmarket 600,000	0 3	4	21,000
ı	Pacific 2,425,000		4	97,000
ı	Portsmouth Co 183,000		5	9,160
	Salisbury 750,000	0 5	10	75,000
ĺ	Salmon Falls 1,000,000) 2	4	40,000
	Stark Mills 1,250,000		6	62,500
	Washington Mills 650,000		3	49,500
1	The second of the last of the		11 365	-

Total\$1,013,350 The stock represented by the companie amed amount to twenty-five millions of dollars The dividends for the six months ending June 30 were \$617,900; the dividends for the last six nonths reached over a million of dollars. It will be remembered that last March Congress, on the very eve of the civil war, remodeled the tariff, increasing the duties very largely. This new ta-riff went into operation on the 1st of April, 1861, and consequently the manufacturers had but three months of its benefits before declaring their July dividend. These profits are large, and they indicate who is profiting by the war. Contrast the profits made by these manufacturers with those of the agricultural portion of the community Twenty five millions of New England capital reaping a rich harvest during a time of civil war, which the farmers of the country are burn-

ing their crops for fuel.

The whole nation has been taxed by this odi ous tariff to benefit a comparative handful of capitalists. It will be remembered that the census of 1850 gave the whole number of slaveholders in the country at 347,000, and the vast major ity of those owned but a few slaves It was urged with great force from the pulpit, press and stump that these 347,000 slaveholders controlled and directed the whole policy of the National Government, and that all things were made subthe ticket then and there nominated, and com- ordidate to their interests. But the Morrill tariff one in every respect worthy of their confidence and suffrage. The men composing it are in every respect well 5,000 persons. And for the benefit of these qualified to discharge the duties that will devolve 5,000 per ons the people of the United States upon them in the positions for which they have are taxed 30 per cent, upon the necessary articles been selected—are of irreproachable integrity, and their lovalty to the Constitution and the Union unquestionable, neither having counte-

The market for our products is to a like extent abridged, because if English and French manu-facturers are excluded, American breadstuffs and petent and reliable officers, representing correct, patriotic and beneficial principles, this ticket will be elected by a majority never before equalled in the State—and we confidentally predict that such duty, we would have the markets of Europe filled

the guise of friends at home. The deliberations of the Convention were characterized by a degree of harmony and unanimity never before witnessed in so large a body, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. The platform as adopted speaks for itself.—Shelby Volunteer.

The Rockport Democrat contains the following to them an extensive market for their manufac-The Rockport Democrat contains the following in reference to the Convention:

Colonel C. L. Dunham spoke against making nominations now. He thought such an action would be unwise, and appealed to the Convention to consult the wishes of the Democrats in the Southern part of the State, and postpone the nominations —N. A. Ledger.

We are pleased to inform the Ledger men that the Democracy from the Southern part of the State were consulted and every delegate from the First Congressional District voted in favor of making the nominations. to pay tribute elsewhere.

It is our candid opinion that the present tariff has done more to secure the rebel cause sympathy and favor in Europe than anything else. It was folly—it was criminal stupidity—to have enacted such a tariff at such a time, and we do not know but that Congress would be doing a wise action now to restore the tariff to the old rates that ex-

Slave States.

Congress, we do not suppose will pass; but it shows the animus of a part of that body. They have not learned wisdom by hard experience.

To begin with, the measure is unconstitutions!, in our judgment. That instrument says, after defining what shall be counted treason: "Corgress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeit-ure, except during the life of the person at-

According to the old doctrine of England, from which the phrase "attainder of treason" is derived, the guilty forfeited his life and all his property forever to the crown. His children could not inherit from him, as is meant by the "corruption of blood." But now what is the meaning of this interdic-

Congress shall have the power to declare the punishment of treason, with a restriction. The that State under the law of Congress and that tion in the Constitution? forfeiture of property can be only during the life-time of the person attainted, nor can his children be rendered incapable of Inheritance.

Has Congress then power, in declaring the punishment of treason, to confiscate forever property of the rebel? If that be possible, what is the meaning of this restriction upon the power to de clare the punishment? Shall we hold that the restriction applies to the mere form of the law? Recollect that the law fixing the punishment is at the discretion of Congress, and the limitation

is upon that discretion. Now, if the law fixed the penalty of death, and then proceeded to confiscate property forever, would it not be in the very face of this provision

You may punish treason, says the Constitu-tion, but in that punishment children shall not be debarred from inheritance, nor shall the guilty forfeit his property, except during his own lifeforfeit his property, except during his own life-

The law now confiscates property used in the rebellion by the consent of the owner. That is upon a different principle entirely. Such property is public as much so as camp equipage and supplies which are lawful as a camp equipage and supplies which are lawful as a camp equipage and supplies which are lawful as a camp equipage and set allowing the discharge of minors and set allowing the discharge of min supplies, which are lawful prize in war. But pri- act allowing the discharge of minors, and provivate property, not used in the rebellion by the ding that no persons hereafter shall be mustered owner's consent, can not be covered by that prin-

The owner or his heirs, it appears to us, can, under our Constitution, reclaim all private property confiscated for treason; and, when the constitution and the laws are restored, the Government will have it all to return, or persevere in a

reckless and revolutionary act. As a matter of policy this war has nothing to commend it. Its operations would fill all humane minds with disgust at the savage spectacle. The calamity would fall on the wife and helpless children and reduce them to want and beg-gary for the guilt of the husband and father. If it were possible to be executed, it would render one section of the Union a scene of suffering

and desolation. But how is it to be executed, or why? It can have no effect to put down the rebellion; for it cannot be executed in any State until the rebellion is put down. It can only be a law of retribution and revenge. It will stand on the statute-book a mere brutum fulmen, which will exasper-ate those now in rebellion and enlist sympathy for them by its savage terms. Such a law never can and never will be executed; but it will be held up to the South to enlist all the energies

Instead of any inducement to come back to the Union it would cut off all inducement to lay down their arms and render independence a neof the Union than in it.

It may be said that the law can, at least, be executed where the forces of the Government have possession; but in such localities what is the up use of it? Not to put down rebellion, for in such cases the rebellion is powerless. The very proposition of such a law is

the Constitution and laws, and guarantee the pro-

tection of all Constitutional and legal rights to Confederate States, and claimed that it was as the whole people, no matter how, in the hour of far as possible the recognition of a pretender as madness, they may have felt, and talked, and President of the rebel States.

We have had enough of that self-righteousness which feels itself justified in vengeance toward the sinners; and it had better stop now, before it sows the seeds of disaffection where none is now. of the Government. Measures dictated by passion and the spirit of revenge only weaken its in-

els. They confiscate property; they banish their citizens; they seize all the property they need; and steal negroes amongst their other crimes. They employ in war Indians and negroes. Such deeds are to be shunned, spurned and despised. Jeff Davis and Co., would sell themselves to Satan to accomplish their ambitious purposes. They have no Constitution and no law but their own higher law of ambition, hate and revenge. Let them riot in their own abomination, and let us whip their armies. That will end them. Don't misspend time and degrade yourselves passing empty statutes that must be read the world over with disgust and contempt.

"No Chance for Soldiers."

The Journal harps, day after day, upon its contest for charge that there was no chance for soldiers in a seat here with Mr. Bright three years ago, but "No Chance for Soldiers." the Democratic State Convention, and in this connection it alludes to the defeat of Mr. Benus-diana. He had no personal ill-feeling toward DAFFER for the nomination of Auditor of State. his colleague. He would do him the justice to We have a letter from a gentleman in the army, say that on the first day of the session he came dated at Bacon Creek, Ky., January 16th, where Mr. Bemusdaffer is, in which he alludes in terms

Mr. Bemusdaffer is, in which he alludes in terms

Mr. dated at the charges made against him. of infinite disgust to the hypocritical cant of the He (Lane) believed that the letter unexplain perjury procurer of the Journal. We are per- ed was sufficient evidence of treason, and sending mitted to make the following extract from the letter to show that Mr. Benusdaffer is entirely ter to Mr. Fitch much worse than the first. satisfied with the action of the Convention and He (Lane) had nothing to say against abolition-will support the nominees cheerfully and heartily: ism, for if the Senator from Massachusetts (Sum-I see that the Journal is shedding many croe odile tears over the defeat of Mr. Bemusdaffer in the Convention, insinuating that he could not get a nomination because he was in the service. He is not disposed to attribute his defeat to that cause; and I will post you in reference to a few items by way of reply. First: Of the fifty odd Colonels that have been appointed, how many are Democrats? I think not more than a third, if that many. Second: Mr. Bemusdaffer was are Democrats? I think not more than a third, if that many. Second: Mr. Bemusdaffer was recommended by a unanimous vote of the officers of the 37th regiment for Colonel, but the Governor overruled the choice of the officers, I suppose for no other reason than because he was a Democrat of the stamp that could not be used by His Excellency. He was also recommended by a large number of the citizens of Decatur, without reference to party for an arrival would give the coat off his back, even lie in a pauper's grave and be buried by the hands of charity rather than close the war. [Applause in the galleries.]

The Vice President ordered the galleries to be cleared at the right of the chair, which was done.

Mr. Lane was for the coercion of the rebels and he thought we have a perfert right to confiscate the property of rebels, even slaves.

Mr. Bright said if he had known he was to be recommended by a large number of the citizens of Decatur, without reference to party, for an appointment to the command of a regiment. He is at this time occupying an inferior position. If the Governor and his party wish to ignore party, why do they contrive to confer appointments on the contrive to confer appointments on the conference of the citizens of Decatur, without reference to party, for an arraigned for treason and bringing war on the country, he would have employed counsel.

If he had known there was to be a regular party organization against him and letters and speechess presented he would have been better. why do they contrive to confer appointments on Republicans to the exclusion of Democrats, and Republicans to the exclusion of Democrats, and then try to make capital out of Mr. B.'s defeat before a Democratic convention? I am authorized to see that Mr. Remandeffor will support the then try to make capital out of Mr. B.'s defeat before a Democratic convention? I am authorized to say that Mr. Bemusdaffer will support the ticket with all his energy, and that he will have nothing to do with what the Republicans call a Union convention.

Appropriate Designation.—The notorious sheet, the Louisville Democrat, with recruiting for the rebel army in Kentucky and that he had written the letter read to day.

Telegraphic News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 20. isted prior to 1857.—Chicaga Post.

From the Louisville Democrat, January 18.

Senator Trumbull's Confiscation Bill

How it is Regarded in the Border

SENATE—The report of the Judiciary committee on the expulsion of Mr. Bright of Indiana was taken up. Mr. Wilkinson referred to the letter of Mr. Bright, addressed to Jeff Davis and asked if it was such as an loyal and honest Sena for should write. Morrill, Bright and Trumbull The bill to confiscate the property of all those in arms against the United States, which is before arms against the United States, which is before 3d Congressional District of Missouri, appeared spoke. But without action, the Senate adjourned

and was sworn. Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Elections reported a resolution that Joseph Segur is not entitled to the seat as a Representative from the 1st District of Virginia. Laid over.

Also, a resolution, which was adopted, that, pending the discussion of the subject, Mr. Segur be permitted to occupy a seat on the floor, with leave to address the House on the merits of the

On motion of Mr. Daily, (delegate from Ne-braska,) it was resolved, that as Alabama has treasonably entered into the rebellion, the comthe same be applied to use of a seminary now in operation in that Territory.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, the Committee

on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire whether forther legislation is necessary to secure to the relatives of volunteers, killed or dead, the bounty

Washington, January 21. SENATE.—Mr. Sumner, from the Committe on Foreign Affairs, reported back the resolution to allow certain officers to receive presents from the Japanese Government.

The resolution was passed by a vote of yeas 22,

ers who may serve in the present war. Then, if a man's property is confiscated, it must be for some other crime than treason.

Mr. Trumbull offered a bill to regulate the compensation of District Attorneys.

> into the service under eighteen years of age, but the enlistment shall be conclusive as to age. Agreed to.
>
> Mr. Nelson offered another amendment alter

ing the articles of war, by providing the penalty of death to persons found lurking as spies. Agreed to. He also offered an amendment providing the death penalty for any person forcing After further discussion, the bill was laid over

until to morrow. Mr. Trumbull presented a memorial from W. C. Jewett, of Colorado, protesting against immediate action on the slavery question, as having a tendency to prevent peace, claiming that the sen timents of the people either North or South were not represented in Congress and proposing joint action by the North and South for an amendment to the Constitution providing for a gradual eman

cipation of the slaves in thirty years.

On motion of Mr. Wade the bill to authorize the Secretary of War to appoint two assistant secretaries was taken up. Mr. Wilson offered an amendment as a substi tute, that the President with the consent of the Senate, appoint two additional assistant secreta-

ries of War at a salary of \$3,000 each. The office to last one year. The amendment was agreed to and the bil

Mr. Hale offered a resolution regulating the cessity. They could face no worse calamity out compensation of Collectors of customs and na-The report of the Judiciary Committee on the

resolution to expel Mr. Bright, was then taken Mr. Sumper said that the expulsion of a Sena tor was one of the most solemn acts, but our du ties must be performed, especially when the good vertisement of weakness and desperation, not of name of the Senate and the welfare of the coun strength and confidence. It is an empty threat try is at stake. Mr. Bright has always been not that in the nature of things can't be put in exetoriously the friend and sympathiser of Davis and Slidell in their schemes in favor of slavery, Let the Union armies defeat and overthrow the and always voted with them. He (Sumner) comrebels in arms, and proclaim the restoration of the Constitution and laws, and guarantee the pro-

The letter in its general character was corres Intolerance and vindictiveness never saved a ponding with a public enemy as a traitor and was government, and will certainly never save this a kind of moral aid to the rebels. It was a letter of friendship and sympathy all the way through and showed that there was one person who forgetting what was due to the country and due to the rebellion stretched forth his hand in friendly salutation. A person who is so mixed up in the Courage, magnanimity and strict adherence to the Constitution are the strength and moral power of the letter on the 7th of December, 1861, puts forth another letter to a Mr. Fitch defending the first letter, and agair in debate in the Senate he declares he has done nothing that he would not

do over again under the same circumstances. He would give him the benefit of a manly avowal, but when the letter was written, his col league must have known that war must result from this unboly, unprovoked, mad and accursed rebellion. War was actually levied upon the Government at that time. Before the 1st of March, the rebellion was inaugurated, and Jefferson Davis was elected at its head. At such a time, a letter was written by a member of the Senate to the arch high priest of the rebel-lion, addressing him by the very title which we to-day are resisting. The letter might have been written carelessly, but of all things else it was to introduce fire arms. If there was to be a war, why shoul. Davis want improved fire-arms?

Mr. Lane of Indiana said that he should say

rampant abolitionist Illinois M. C., Owen Love

joy, is happily termed by a paper in that State
an "ass-toot Congressman." Unfortunately,
which was more offensive here than the former. he is not the only one entitled to the appella-tion.

Mr. Beight then entered into an explanation of the cause of writing the letter to Jeff Davis, in-troducing Thos. B. Lincoln.

WHOLE NO. 1,177.

He (Bright) had no recollection of this letter but he must have written it. He had also given Lincoln a letter to Captain Franklin and would read both to show they were similar in language.

When he addressed the letter to Davis by his title
he was only following the example of Senators

in this body at that time. After further explanations from Mr. Bright the Senate adjourned.
HOUSE.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill regulating the carriage of printed matter outside of the mails, requiring the

postage to be paid, &c. Mr. Colfax explained and advocated the bill for tax on printed mail matter. Mr. Morrill said the subject should be considered as a postal measure and not as a means of

The Committee on Ways and Means will propose newspaper stamp duty and tax on telegrams. The bill requiring newspapers to pay postage when not sent through by mail, came up and Mr. Colfax made a long argument in favor of it.

After long discussion, it was moved to lay the

whole subject on the table. Disagreed to-61 to Morrill moved to recommit the bill to Committee on Post-offices, which was voted down. Colfax reported a substitute, which was disagreed to, with all the sections, proposing a tax on telegrams.

After which the original bill was laid on the table-75 against 60. Senate bill authorizing the President to appoint two additional Secretaries of War for one year, was passed. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 22. SENATE .- Mr Howe, from the Committee on finance, reported back the resolution appropriating \$10,000 for the expenses of the joint spe

cial committee on the war. Passed.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the House bill in regard to witnesses examined before a Congressional Committee. The bill provides that the examination of witnesses before a committee of Congress shall not prevent his examination in a court of justice. Mr. Harris ojected to the bill as making a great innovation on the common law rule of evidence, by which a witness is not obliged to testify to anything criminating him. He opposed making

Mr. Bayard moved to strike out that portion of the bill which compells a witness to answer questions which may tend to disgrace or make

him infamous. Mr. Trumbull explained that the object of the bill was to put the witness on common law grounds. The law as it now stands enables the greatest criminal to escape, if he can get before about the crime. That very case occurred with the clerk who stole two millions of Indian bonds, and he went clear in that very way
Mr. Harris offered an amendment that the law

nate himself. Lost-year 19, nays 21. The bill then passed Mr. Wade, from the Committee on Conduct of the War, reported a bill authorizing the President to take possession of certain railroads and tele-

shall not be construed as to require any witness

to testify to any fact which may tend to crimi-

graph lines. Referred. Senator Bright's case was taken up. Mr. Davis spoke of the rebellion in strong terms, calling it a stupendous wickedness. In conclusion, he argued that the Senate had a right to expel any member for sympathizing with or aiding the cause of rebellion.

The subject was not concluded. After execu-HOUSE .- Mr. Blair reported back the bill to increase the clerical force in the War and Navv Departments. Passed.
On motion of Mr. Blair, it was resolved that

the President inform the House whether the act of Congress requiring officers of additional reg-ular regiments, appointed from civil life, to be assigned to the recruiting service, has been complied with, and, if so, how many officers have been thus employed since the extra session of

The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the executive, legislative and ju-Mr. Diven regretted that there was a division

of sentiment as to the principle on which the war Mr. Spaulding from the committee of Ways and Means reported a bill to authorize the issue of United States Treasury notes and for the redemption and funding thereof and for the fund-ing of the floating debt of the United States.

From Kentucky. Louisville, Jan. 22.—Gen. Thomas now reports the Federal loss at 39 killed and 127 wounded. Among the wounded is Col.McCook, of the 9th Ohio, and his Aid, Lieut. Burt, of the 18th United States infantry.

The rebel loss was Zollicoffer and 114 others killed and buried, 116 wounded, 45 prisoners not wounded, 5 whereof were Surgeons, and Lieut. Col. Carter, of the 17th Tennessee regiment. The prisoners say that George B. Crittenden was first in command and Zollicoffer second. Crittenden fled to the woods taking the wrong road, it is supposed he will be captured.

The Federal forces actively engaged were the 10th Indiana and 6th Kentucky, 2d Minnesota and 9th Ohio. Their respective loss is in the order named. They were reinforced after the first severe engagement, by the 10th Kentucky. Ist and 2d Tennessee, 14th, 31st, 35th and 38th

Ohio, and Stannard's, Whetmore's and Kennedy's The rebel force was estimated at 10,000. Col. S. S. Fry, of the 4th Kentucky, had his horse shot under him by one of Zollicoffer's aids, when he (Fry) turned and shot Zollicoffer through

The first breaking of the rebel ranks was effected by Col. R. S. McCook, of the 9th Ohio. acting as Brigadier General, ordering his regiment to charge bayonets, which put the rebels to The last order issued, found in the rebel encampment, was signed by Col. Cummings, senior in command, directing the rebels to disperse and

save themselves the best way they could.

crossed the Cumberland river, and is hunting the flying rebels through Wayne county. NEW YORE, Jan. 22.—Specials say that the statement that the Senate Committee on Foreign itelations had voted to recommend the establishment of diplomatic intercourse with Hayti is doubtless premature. There is ecosiderable opposition to such a step, as tending to excite feeling in the horder States. The steamship Columbia from Havana on the

The Journal says Thomas, with a large force,

16th, arrived this evening. Sugar dull and declining Mexican news to the 10th say communication with the interior is cut off. A regiment of Spanish troops started forth on the road for a reconnissance but were driven back after proceeding a mile by an unseen foe.

One correspondent says Vera Cruz is surrounded inlandward and almost beseiged. No vegetables or fuel can reach the city and many articles

necessary are sadly needed. Many Spanish troops are sick and there are many desertions. There are great fears of an attack upon Vera

Several Spanish sentinels have been shot.

The American steamer Star had arrived at Vera Cruz with 4,000 guns and 300 barrels of powder for the Mexican Repulic. This was seized by the Spaniards, as also was a small lot of arms aboard the brig Puebla. More were expected and would also be confiscated. The English, French and Spanish flags wave

over the castle of San Juan De Ulloa.

The French and English fleets have arrived.

Gen. Prine was also at Vera Cruz. Considerable discontent existed among the French and English at a want of courtesy in the advance of the allied expedition not having

shown the three flags at first.

Three thousand men were to make a sortie to endeavor to clear the streets of the city. The market is supplied with fresh provisions.

Most of the French troops have disembarked.

Nassau dates are to the 12th. The English ship of war Conqueror will be a total loss. The crew reached Nassau; also forty

The Gladiator was still in port with a cargo of Com. McKean sent the Massachusetts, towing four schooners loaded with sand, to be sunk in Horn Island Pass.

The health of the troops at Ship Island was